

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and forty-seventh year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

## Local Matters.

### Fourth of July Program.

The program for the Fourth, as arranged by the committee of the City Council is as follows:

6 a. m.—Salute by Newport Artillery.

6:30 a. m.—Bell ringing.

10 a. m.—Cutter race.

11 a. m.—Catboat race, (Newport Yacht Club).

11 a. m.—Bicycle race.

12 m.—Salute.

12:30 p. m.—Bell ringing.

2 p. m.—Wrestling match, Morton Park, Fred Lasselle, Fall River, Tim Murphy, Providence; Theo. Johnson, Newport; Jack Catarrach, Providence.

3:30 p. m.—Ball games. Crescents vs. Primer Makers, Third street lot; Father Matthew vs. Ramblers, Harrison avenue lot.

6 p. m.—Salute.

6:30 p. m.—Bell ringing.

8-10 p. m.—Band concerts. Mall, Newport Band; Touro Park, Newport Military Band; Battery Park, Training Station Band; King Park, Citizens Band.

8:30 p. m.—Fireworks at Battery and King Parks.

### The Railway on the Point.

Work has been begun already on the construction of the extension of the Newport & Providence railway into the Point section, permission having been granted by the city council this week for the use of T rails instead of the grooved pattern formerly approved by the council for use in the city limits. The use of the T rails will be but temporary, the company agreeing to substitute the other style upon receipt of sixty days notice from the council.

The extension will be laid on Farewell street crossing the railroad tracks over the Walnut street bridge. From there it will run out Third street to the Training Station. The city council committee on streets and highways has approved the location and all will soon be in readiness to rush work, much of the material being already on the ground.

In all probability there will be but a single track without turnouts or switches, the service performed by a single car which will make the circuit from Broadway to the Training Station and return, transferring passengers at Broadway to the cars of the Bristol Ferry line.

Those who have not now registered are too late to get their names on the list for the presidential election in the fall. The books in the city clerk's office were closed on Thursday night, when 1713 had inscribed their names preparatory to the election in November. However some 400 have been transferred to the tax paying list since last year which accounts for a large proportion of the decrease. The total registration in 1903 was 2180.

The deed to the Horgan property on Broadway transferring it to the city of Newport for the new high school has been filed at the city clerk's office. Work will soon be begun on the actual construction of the new high school.

The beach had been doing a good business until the rain interfered with the pleasure of visitors. Last Sunday was a big day and tomorrow and the Fourth promise well if the weather is fit.

The Fourth will be a very quiet one in Newport. There will be no public celebration of any account. A good old fashioned celebration once more would be appreciated.

Superintendent Lull starts today for his trip to Europe to be gone until September.

## Recent Deaths.

Charles E. Birdsell.

Mr. Charles E. Birdsell, first assistant engineer of the steamer Pilgrim of the Fall River Line, died at his residence in Fall River on Monday after a brief illness. He was well known in Newport having resided here for a time. He had been in the employ of the steamboat company, for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time his industry and ability had won for him a position of much importance and responsibility. He was popular with his superior officers as well as with those who served under him.

He is survived by a mother, two sons and two brothers, Messrs. Elmer Birdsell of Poughkeepsie, and Frank Birdsell. His wife died a little more than two years ago. Funeral services were held at 173 Mott street, Fall River, yesterday (Friday) afternoon with Masonic honors.

Mrs. John R. Brownell.

Mrs. Rebecca C. Brownell died at her residence on Whitfield court on Monday afternoon from heart disease, after an illness of only two days. She was the widow of the late John R. Brownell, who died in 1901. She was an active member of the United Congregational Church, and had held office in the allied societies. She is survived by a sister and four children, Mr. Henry Brownell, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Lucy P. Brownell and Miss Nancy Brownell.

## Epworth League Convention.

The Epworth League convention of the First General Conference District has been held in this city this week. There has been a good attendance of delegates and the sessions have been of much interest. The business and religious meetings have been held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the business of the session being interspersed with tours about the city and social gatherings.

At the opening session on Tuesday Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, pastor of the 1st M. E. Church delivered the address of welcome, followed by Mr. B. F. Thurston and Hon. J. W. Horton in behalf of the local leagues and the state and city. The response was by Rev. Thomas Whitelide of Lancaster, N. H. The principal address was by Bishop Willard F. Mallaleu, D. D., of Boston.

Sessions of the convention have been held morning, afternoon and evening, and much business has been transacted. On Wednesday evening a banquet was served in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association, at which a number of interesting remarks were made in the form of toasts. The closing session was held on Thursday evening, after which the convention adjourned.

## Wedding Bells.

Barker-MacDonald.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte S. MacDonald, daughter of Mrs. Isabelle MacDonald, and Mr. George E. Barker, took place at the residence of the bride's mother on Extension street Monday evening, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church.

The bride wore a becoming gown of white tulle trimmed with old lace, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by Mrs. Walter S. Pember as matron of honor. Mr. Cornelius Callahan was the best man.

Following the ceremony a reception was held, after which the young couple departed on the New York boat for their wedding trip.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island will be held as usual at the old State House in this city on July 4th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The orator of the day will be Charles Howland Russell of New York, whose subject will be "The French Alliance". The annual dinner will be held at the Casino.

General Superintendent Seibel of the Massachusetts Electric Companies which comprise both the Old Colony and Boston and Northern Divisions, was in town yesterday and in company with Superintendent Burdick of the local road looked over the condition of affairs here, being especially interested in the tracks on Broadway.

The following Newport girls received diplomas this year from the Rhode Island Normal School: Emma A. Eddy, Tillie L. Hedberg, Mary Mackie, Honora R. Gifford, Elizabeth C. Morrison, and Mary E. Stanhope.

Mr. William E. Brightman has gone to Indianapolis, Ind., as a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention. Rhode Island sends 12 delegates who are unpledged.

## Supreme Court.

The common pleas division of the supreme court opened its June session for Newport County on Monday, Judge John T. Blodgett presiding. The grand jury was sworn in with George N. Buckhout of Newport as foreman, and retired with the assistant attorney general to consider the cases presented to them.

In the meantime the docket was called, the great majority of cases being marked continued. The cases of Manuel Perry vs. Alfred Greene Sisson, and Henry Bull vs. City of Newport were discontinued without costs. In the case of Johanna G. Rooney vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company judgment was entered for defendant for costs.

The case of State vs. Edward M. Sullivan, who is charged with disturbing a legal town meeting in New Shoreham and which case was assigned for the first day of the session, was continued, owing to the illness of Moderator Hamilton A. Mott. The assignment now calls for a trial of the case on the first day of the November session—the day before election.

Among the cases continued were two of considerable general interest—the Howland will case in its several phases which was tried at the April session and resulted in a disagreement of jury, and the Angell will case, which had been assigned for trial at the April session but was continued owing to the illness of one of the interested parties. The latter case has been set for November 9.

The grand jury reported an indictment against Francis H. Tallman for promoting policy. William H. Watson, who was arrested at the same time as Tallman, was discharged, no indictment being found against him. Tallman was arraigned the next day, pleaded not guilty and was released on bail of \$1,000.

On Tuesday the case of Joseph Murphy vs. Delaney Kane was discontinued. The case of Nicholas Tsallupa, charged with having 56 short lobsters in his possession, was called. Col. Sheffield appearing for the prosecution. Defendant pleaded nolo and a fine of \$100 and costs was imposed to be paid next November. In the four cases against Eugene C. O'Neill, administrator judgment was entered for plaintiffs in accordance with the report of the referee, Judge Baker.

The case of Barnett B. Goldberg vs. Charles Potter was tried on Wednesday, Albert A. Anthony of Middletown being foreman of the jury. The plaintiff is a wholesale clothing dealer of New York and the defendant is engaged in the clothing business in this city under the name of the Crowe Clothing Company. The suit was to recover \$800 for goods shipped to defendant and not accepted by him. A drummer for plaintiff told of taking the order, and of considerable correspondence later. The defendant testified that he gave the order with the understanding that he could countermand it if he found that he did not need the goods, and he subsequently did countermand it but the goods were shipped and never accepted. The verdict of the jury was for the defendant.

The case of Winifred Wetherell against Charles D. Dadley was in order for trial Wednesday afternoon, being an action for breach of promise of marriage. Judge Bixby of Brockton and Mr. Brown of Newport represented the plaintiff and Mr. Burdick the defendant. Samuel E. Huntington was appointed foreman of the jury.

The defendant testified that she came to Newport in response to an advertisement for a housekeeper for Mr. Dadley and that she filled that position for a while; that defendant asked her to marry him and that she consented, and when she left his service she procured another housekeeper for him. When she announced that she was ready to be married the defendant was not ready. For the defense it was claimed that the plaintiff refused to marry the defendant unless he made some other provision for his children, to which he would not consent. A letter from plaintiff to defendant, offering to release him from his engagement, was read.

The case was given to the jury Thursday morning and after considerable deliberation a verdict was found for the defendant.

In the court on Friday judgment was entered in two uncontested cases, William S. Hazard vs. Hugh N. Gifford, \$387.98; and James Anthony vs. Hugh N. Gifford, \$502.04. The court then adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 a. m.

The choir of the Emmanuel Church gave their third annual musicale in the Casino Theatre on Thursday evening. The music was of high order and was much enjoyed. Dancing followed the completion of the musical program.

The boat for Providence now leaves here at 7:05 a. m. instead of 8:05 as heretofore. The afternoon boat for Providence leaves at 5 p. m.

## City Council.

A special meeting of the city council was held on Tuesday evening to take action on the petition of the Newport & Providence Railway for permission to lay T rails on Third street instead of the grooved rails required by the city. The petition was granted under the condition that the T rails should be removed and grooved rails substituted after 60 days notice from the city council.

All the members of the board of aldermen were present and there were but two absentees from the common council. After the reading of the petition the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved. That the Newport & Providence Railway Company is hereby authorized to use in the construction of its tracks on Third street, north of Van Zandt avenue a T rail, known as the American Society of Civil Engineers' 70-pound T rail; provided that said company shall remove all such rails and substitute a girder rail therefor, within sixty days after the receipt of written notice from said city to do so, and provided, that in case said company shall refuse or neglect to remove or substitute said rails within 60 days the city shall have the right so to do at the expense of said company."

There was considerable discussion over this resolution. Alderman Ritchie explained that to permit the use of T rails would be a departure from the standard that the city had established, and that the Old Colony company would have the right to claim the same privilege for the Bath road track.

It was stated for the company that it was impossible to secure grooved rails at once. The people of the Point section want the road and the only way in which they can have it soon is to permit the use of T rails until the grooved rails can be secured, this arrangement being only temporary. The resolution was finally passed by both branches, the vote standing four to one in the board of aldermen and eight to five in the common council.

The following petitions were referred to the committee on streets and highways: From F. S. Buente and others for repairs and improvements to Second street, Third street and Cypress street; from A. T. Anthony and others for a sewer in Old Fort road; from C. E. Lawton and others asking that Whitfield court be accepted as a public highway.

A resolution was passed authorizing the printing of 500 copies of the report of Thomas B. Congdon, special auditor, 100 copies to be bound in sheep and 400 in paper. After a discussion as to the employment of Newport labor on the new railway the meeting was adjourned.

## Stolen Boat Recovered.

The catboat Rambler, double-ender belonging to Mr. Benjamin Newton, which was stolen from her moorings in this city on June eighth, was found in New London and brought here on Tuesday. It appears that the boat was stolen by Frederick Johanns, who came here with Sawtelle's Circus. He was paid off and then left town with Mr. Newton's boat.

Johanns was found guilty in the Police Court Tuesday and was sentenced to ninety days in jail.

The members of the two local Masonic lodges, St. John's and St. Paul's, attended service at Emmanuel Church on Sunday evening last when a special sermon was preached by Rev. Lucius Waterman, D. D., of Claremont, N. H. The sermon was an especially timely and appropriate one and was closely followed by the congregation. On the same evening Rev. C. A. Stenhouse preached a sermon to the members of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, at the First Methodist Church.

At the annual business meeting of the Rogers High School Alumni Association Mr. Harry A. Titus was elected president, Mrs. Wm. R. Howard, vice-president, Mr. David J. Byrne, second vice-president, Miss Josephine S. Perry, secretary, Mr. Edward A. Sherman, treasurer, and Miss Grace B. Gilpin, statistician.

The rain of the past week has not been pleasing either to the farmers or to the business men. The farmers are afraid that the potato crop will be injured in the event of any prolonged wet weather and the business men do not look with favor upon anything that tends to further delay the influx of summer visitors.

The sixth annual exhibition of roses, strawberries, etc., under the auspices of the Newport Horticultural Society was held at Masonic Hall this week and was fully up to the high standard that the society has established. The hall presented a beautiful appearance and the attendance was very fair.

A number of Argentine cadets have been in town this week inspecting the government stations here.

## Trinity Church Picnic.

The members of Trinity Church Sunday School enjoyed a picnic to Mount Hope Park on Tuesday. The steamer Favorite was chartered for the affair, and was comfortably filled with passengers. Arriving on the scene, the lunch was served, followed by athletic sports. Dancing in the big pavilion completed the festivities. About three hundred attended.

Miss Amelia Francis Lieber and Attorney General Charles F. Stearns of Rhode Island were married at Washington on Thursday. The bride is a daughter of General and Mrs. G. Norman Lieber and granddaughter of the well known Dr. Francis Lieber. The ceremony was performed at the family residence in Washington, Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas Church, officiating.

A delegation from Amity Lodge of Odd Fellows from Warren paid a fraternal visit to Excelsior Lodge of this city on Thursday evening bringing with them the "bundle of sticks" which has been going the rounds of the lodges. There was a short street parade after which the lodge was opened and the "bundle of sticks" was presented. A social session followed.

Palestine Temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, paid a visit to Newport on Wednesday several hundred strong, and enjoyed a dinner and entertainment at Freebody Park. There was a short street parade and in the evening the visitors were entertained at the rooms of the Newport County Club.

It is reported that the Hon. J. Stacy Brown is to be candidate for Attorney General this fall, and that Col. W. P. Clarke is in training for the Mayor's berth when Mayor Royle gives it up.

The new electric railway company has removed its offices from the Coggeshall building on Washington square to the new car barn in Middletown. The barn has very comfortable offices.

Mrs. George H. Utter and her sister Mrs. Howard have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Landers this week.

The members of William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., enjoyed a picnic at the Lily Pond on Monday afternoon.

The Mount Hope now makes daily trips to Narragansett Pier and Block Island leaving here at 10:45.

The County Club entertained the visiting Rhinners royally on their visit to Newport on Wednesday.

## Middletown.

JURORS IN SERVICE.—At the June Term of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court for the County of Newport, which began on Monday last, John H. Oxx, Isaac Lincoln Sherman and William S. Coggeshall were members of the Grand Jury and William I. Sherman, Francis E. Lewis, Albert A. Anthony, Marshall Dennis and Otto Ehrhart were in attendance as Petit Jurors. The duties required of the Grand Jurors were soon discharged but the Petit Jurors were likely to be wanted for a fortnight at least. Most of them were content with one week's service and gave notice to that effect. In consequence, a new batch was ordered to be summoned and Francis Wayland Smith, Joshua Coggeshall, Robert M. Wetherell and George Calvert have been warned to appear on Tuesday next.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—At the close of registration for voting on Thursday last, it was found that the total number registered was 49.

This is three less than the total of June, 1903, when 52 registered. The electoral privilege is lightly esteemed in Middletown and the average citizen will forego it, rather than submit to a slight inconvenience. At the annual town meeting on April 1, 18 names were entered on the registry book. On last Wednesday eleven names were put down and on Thursday, the closing day, but two registered. The other restrictions were scattering at different periods with long intervals between. The number of voters for the next elections will not show much variation from those of last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wallace Peckham are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on the 28th ultimo.

Many people from this town attended the funeral services of the late Mrs. Benjamin Howland, Jr., in Newport, Mrs. Howland having many friends here.

The music furnished Tuesday evening for the First General Conference District Convention of the Epworth League, which was held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was by the Middletown M. E. Church choir, Mr. A. Herbert Ward, chorister, Miss Sadie E. Peckham, organist.

Mr. Nicholas Champlin, electrician at St. George's School, has leased for one year the house, barn and three acres of land of Mrs. T. J. Sherman on Paradise avenue. He has already taken possession.

There will be a celebration of Holy Communion at the morning service at 11 o'clock at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, the Rev. J. P. Couvour of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., officiating. Mr. Couvour's family is expected this week for the season, occupying the Colt cottage, Third Beach road.

## Portsmouth.

White-Brown.

The Christian Church was the scene Wednesday of an extremely pretty floral wedding, when at 8:30 o'clock, Sarah Edna, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brown, was united in marriage to Mr. George Ellery White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. White, by the Rev. Edward Hallet Macy.

For a half hour previous to the ceremony Mrs. Belle Tallman presented an attractive musical programme upon the organ, and at the appointed hour, to the strains of the "Wedding March from Lohengrin," the bridal party entered the church, led by two flower children in white, Harold Thurston, and Elele Brown, sister of the bride, carrying very pretty baskets of flowers. Following them came the ushers, Harold R. Chase, Manton Chase, Abner R. Anthony, and Harold Field of Boston; the maid of honor, Miss Bertha Thurston, who was gowned in light blue lacedown with white silk medallions, wearing a white picture hat and carrying a shower bouquet of pink pinks. Accompanying her was the best man, Mr. Lucius Cushman, recently of Boston. The bride couple followed, the bride being charmingly attired in cream crepe de esprit trimmed with white satin ribbons and wearing a long illusion veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. As the newly wedded pair left the chancel rail the flower children scattered the flowers from their baskets before them as they passed slowly down the aisle.

The church had been transformed, under the supervision of Mrs. Edward W. Thurston, Mrs. Fred A. Field and Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, into a veritable bower of beauty, by a profusion of ferns and flowers. The ceremony was performed under a large bell of green, dotted with daisies, and suspended by a strand of green which extended from chandelier to chandelier. The chancel rail was daintily decorated with ferns and white roses, while at the ends of the pews were bunches of oak leaves tied with white satin ribbon; there were also two large bouquets of pink roses at the entrance.

A reception followed at the home of the bride, about 60 guests being present. The numerous presents consisted of some fine china, glass and silver.

Mr. and Mrs. White left that evening on the New York boat and on their return will reside on Livingston Place Newport. Three hundred invitations had been issued and the guests represented Providence, Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton and Fall River.

While completing the drain which Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt has been having put in and which extends from Oakland Farm to Sandy Point, it was found necessary to dig to a depth of 16 feet 5 inches at the ridge, north side of Sandy Point Farm, in order to get the proper grade. The work is nearly finished.

A valuable horse owned by Robert Hedley, living near Quaker Hill, has recently been quite seriously injured by getting in to one of the post holes being excavated in his pasture, by order of the car line authorities. Having slipped in with both hind feet, he cut some of the cords of his legs in his frantic efforts to get out. It is feared that he is permanently injured.

St. Margaret's Guild is to present next week at Oakland Hall, the novel and spectacular play entitled "Bibi, A Comedy of Toys." About thirty of the young members of the parish will be in the cast. The affair is under the efficient direction of Mrs. Allen Jacobs, wife of the rector of St. Mary's.

Mr. H. A. C. Taylor has just had erected two very handsome chiseled stone gate posts upon the Leonard Brown farm, Main Road, opposite Oakland Farm, which estate he recently purchased. His land now extends from the Main Road through to the water's edge.

The new telephone company is to locate its central office at Mr. Lorenzo D. Macomber's, Quaker Hill.

A "Fourth of July" programme is being arranged to take place at the Social Studio upon that date, the Rev. Anna Garth Spencer, of New York, speaking upon "Heroes of Peace." The meeting will be a public one.

A member of the Fall River Salvation Army was in town Tuesday soliciting aid to assist in paying for their new hall on Bedford street. This branch is doing excellent work and many were glad to take the boxes, which only asked for a penny a day, in order to help along the good work.

The Jeter-Lodter Company of Newport, presented an unusually good vocal and instrumental concert at Oakland Hall, Tuesday evening which was well attended.

## Block Island.

It is promised that the island shall have a gala Fourth this year with a street parade, brass band, fireworks and all the accessories of any well ordered Independence Day. The State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics in the State of Rhode Island will spend the Fourth here, being expected to arrive today, several hundred strong. The headquarters will be at the Surf Hotel. On Sunday the visitors will attend divine worship at the First Baptist Church, when the pastor, Rev. H. A. Roberts, D. D., will preach a sermon on patriotism. There will be special music at the service. On Monday there will be a street parade in which the visitors and the members of the local council will take part.

It is expected that all the hotels will be open today in readiness for the influx of visitors that are expected for Sunday and the Fourth. Most of the hotel men report good bookings and should the weather prove favorable there will undoubtedly be something doing.

Cornelius Vanderbilt expects to have in commission here the steam yacht North Star, the seventy-foot moped Rainbow, and the tender Mirage. The Rainbow will be commanded by Capt. Clayton Hall.

# Hearts Courageous

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HALLIE  
ERMINIE  
RIVES

## CHAPTER VIII.

HE SPOT selected for the meeting was not near by, since Virginia's earl governor had forbidden encounters within a ten mile of a military camp. Foy rode thither with his seconds, Rolph and a lieutenant in the royal forces.

"I like not these night affairs," spoke the lieutenant. "Dew is slippery, and the light deceives. I have known of accidents."

Foy cut in with a laugh of contempt. "Twice I have an accident I faith," he said, "if I send my soul a security to hell for that glass."

"I mind me that fight at Minden," said the lieutenant musingly. "Twas no white night such as this, but black as the Earl of Hell's riding boots. Roots and slinky grass and—"

Foy cursed him, with his hand shaking on his rein. "Let that alone for now," he snarled. "They lied on they said he slipped. They lied! 'Twas fair, I tell you!"

"Aye," said the other, surprised. "Twas a fair thrust. None doubt it."

"Where are your wits?" said Rolph, reins close. "Know you no better tope? When you have tried the young upstart, Foy, shall have a toddy to-night. This air has an agree."

A lantern had been set at the byroad, and at this Henry and Armand turned into the open space. The curving road on the higher Blue Ridge slope had been delicately grayed with a gossamer mist creeping up from the late downs. Here it had risen thicker, curling more deeply against the ground and sopping the air with the smell of wet beech bark. With the sailing moon above, it was like going in some murky, dull town where near things were shadowy and far vanished into opaque whiteness.

The other party was in waiting, the horses, in charge of a groom, tethered near by under clusters of black scarred, white stemmed birches, which stirred dimly as if afraid. Through their moving branches fitful flashes of fog-mixed moonlight altered whitely on Foy, striding up and down, slashing on goldenrod heads with his sword and listening to the rustle of late rabbits, scurrying.

"Gentlemen," said Henry gravely, "know you no means by which this meeting may be avoided?"

"The young cock's crowing less loudly, eh?" Foy turned to his seconds with a rolling laugh.

A quick word of anger was on Armand's lips as he faced Henry, which died as Burnaby spoke:

"Let him to his knees and ask Captain Foy to use his riding whip instead of his sword."

The Frenchman's laugh rang out clearly and loud. "I have seen M. le Capitaine ride. If he uses his sword as poorly as his whip—"

"Damnation!" said Foy. "Measure those swords, Rolph, and be quick about it."

Henry held Armand's coat and waistcoat after he had stripped them off and stood, slight and young, in his shirt. He looked at him with rising pity. All Virginia knew of Foy's sword skill. He had a black record in the army of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and these tales had been whispered wide in Williamsburg. There he had come to no open quarrel as yet and was made a boon companion by such pot tipsters as Burnaby Rolph and lesser toad eaters like young Brooke. But the better class gave him a cold shoulder as unworthy to mix with gentlemen of character and would have needed little to have named him to his face for a sneaking whelp that smelled strong of the hangman.

The young Frenchman took Henry's hand between both his own. "I have been so occupied these last three hours," he protested contritely. "Have I said to you that you are generous and kind to assist thus in the affair of a stranger? Have I said that I was grateful?"

"Colonel Washington," said Henry, "is my best friend. An I had been in the inn parlor, sir, I had drunk that toast with you."

The night was very still. Scarcely a leaf stirred in the vagrant breeze or shivered in the haze. Only a dull humming chir of night insects from the thicket and drifting across this a gold snake on a sad carpet—the rich, plaintive bubble of a whippoorwill.

"Gentlemen," cried Rolph, "is all ready?"

"Have you no command, monsieur?" Henry asked.

The young man's eyes were soft as he shook his head. "How sweet it sings!" he said. "Listen!"

It died, and the tapping of a bell, very faint and far and tenuous, came over the still valley. Henry knew the sound. Away to the eastward on a high knoll, stood a long, low structure of limestone, with a wide veranda. Perched upon its roof were two wooden belfries with alarm bells, which had been hung twenty years before, after Braddock's defeat, when the Indians turned their tomahawks against the white chief that dwelt there.

The Indians had been driven westward long ago, but the bells still rang whenever the master, with yelping hounds or by flaring torches, came back to his lodge. At this moment, while Armand stood in the moonlight with a naked sword in his hand, my Lord Fairfax, for whose affront he stood, was again saddened to Greenway Court.

Foy's voice broke in, sneeringly wrathful. "Are we come to string beads?"

"En garde!" cried Armand, turning.

Foy's attack was wonderfully strong. He had the trick of carrying the head well back and resting the whole weight of his body upon the left leg, a sign of one whose learning had been without masks. The other's method was as different from that of his antagonist as night from day. He fought far forward, engaging much with the point.

A maître d'escrime might have seen in his action some of the freedom and directness which later gave Bertrand, the greatest fencing master of Europe, the surname of the "Terrible." But to the watchers it seemed to be utterly without method—barren of rule—to be loose, uncontained. He possessed the appearance of a child at careless play with a serpent, not conscious of its sinister intention.

A pain came into Henry's dark eyes and a paler tinge to his cheeks. He groaned inwardly as Foy suddenly came at Armand, pressing him back to a furious chasso-croisé, first the right foot forward, then the left.

The lieutenant stood close to Henry, his lips parted, watching. "They say Foy was taught of Angelo," he whispered, "and that the pupil could beat his master. Your friend is in evil case."

So indeed it seemed. Foy was a brute, and he fought like one, with face distorted and breath rattling with rage. He came on with the lunge of a hunter at a boar, his blade late heavy, and the very fury of his rush sent the young Frenchman back to the verge of the bushes.

Armand returned with a stop thrust, parried a lunge and answered by a riposte. Then for a moment there was nothing but the du-tac-an-tac of slim steel, cutting wayward blue white flashes where the milky light caught its edge.

"End the cub, Foy," cried Rolph with an oath, "and let us to town! You could have spitted him forty times!"

"By heaven!" suddenly burst out Henry. "Bravo!"

The Frenchman's blade, beating up a fanciful dance, had nicked a crimson gash on Foy's shoulder.

The latter, smarting from the prick and enraged beyond measure, came on again cursing, his chin set forward from his neck and a flock of foam on his lips.

Armand had changed his tactics. He still had the appearance of looseness and lack of close defense; but, strangely enough, Foy's point, though wielded by the redoubtable swordsman that he was, had not so much as silt a ruffle of his shirt. He was untouched, immaculate, careless and debonair.

Now he became of a sudden winged. He turned, circled, was here and there with the rapidity of an insect. The fight turned this way and that, crushed the bushes, was all over the ground. There was a maze of pricking, whirling arrows of sulphur colored flame in the moonlight. Foy's breath was coming hoarsely in his throat like that of a strangled dog. Armand began to laugh outright as he thrust and parried.

The lieutenant wedged an exclamation amid the flick and scrape of steel. Foy's face was become a welter of sweat and rage. This was a sort of fighting new to him. He tried every attack, every feint, double engage, coupe—each ineffectual. Armand, nimble, laughing, began to hum a tune as he ran.

Nothing could have been better calculated to goad his adversary to point of impotency. Already Foy had begun to cut and lunge in utter, whirling madness. Rolph no longer called to him so end the matter. All alike saw that such ending was fast coming into Armand's power alone.

Again and again Foy laid his guard open to Armand's thrust, taking no thought, but still the Frenchman withheld it. Instead his leaping point slashed the other's coat to flapping ribbons, pricked him on the thigh, in the armpit, in the hand—wasp stings that drew blood and fast, but harmed not.

At the first spurt of crimson Rolph leaped forward, crying that it was enough, at which Armand politely lowered his blade, but Foy reviled his second with such curses that he went back to his station gritting his teeth.

The lieutenant raised his hand, withdrawing his eyes an instant from the combatants. Henry listened, and his ear caught the tattoo of hoof beats flinging over the road, mixed with the falling of a lash upon horse's flanks—a frenzy of impatience in the sound. As it came nearer Rolph turned his head with a quick gleam of relief.

At the same instant Armand, swerving far forward, wounded his antagonist in the right wrist, and, Foy's fingers relaxing on the hilt, with a sweeping twist sent his sword rattling a good ten feet away.

Foy was after it to snatch it up, with a snarl more like a wild beast than a man, when an officer, at a gallop, leading three soldiers, broke into the clearing and spurred fairly between.

"Stop!" he shouted, out of breath. "Stop! In the governor's name!"

Armand tossed his sword to the ground.

"Hell and fury!" foamed Foy as he sprang back, slashing at the horse's legs. "Out of the way, curse you!" The animal plunged aside, and Foy came at Armand like the madman he was.

The officer threw himself off the horse too late, as Henry rushed forward. Armand stood perfectly still, his hand pressed to his side, where a stain was spreading crimsonly among the white ruffles.

"Bear witness," Rolph said with coolness, turning to the soldiers. "That Gen-

tain Foy is not himself for liquor."

"There has been no liquor drunk lately. You meant murder!" Henry turned fiercely upon Foy, who, his rage suddenly sobered, stood biting his nails.

"Enough, gentlemen," interrupted the officer. "There will be time for that. I have his excellency's orders to bring all here in his command to the fort. Captain Foy, Mr. Rolph, Lieutenant, I call on you to accompany me without delay to town!"

"You are hurt, monsieur," cried Henry, throwing an arm about the young Frenchman, who staggered slightly. "Sir, you will not leave him so, bleeding, here by the roadside? Greenway Court is not far distant. In the name of humanity I ask you to assist me to take him where he can have proper attention for his wound."

"I have imperative orders, sir, Mount, gentlemen."

"Well to leave him to the dogs?" burst forth Foy in a sudden shower of white fury as he turned to his saddle. "And you, you upstart rebel, Virginia would long have been the easier for your gibbeting!"

Their hoof beats grew fainter, then were gone in blackness and echo, and Henry, feeling the young man's form grow suddenly limp, laid him gently down upon the turf.

The baron had driven from Winchester that night with a hurt in his gallant breast. When he settled back in his seat his hands trembled greatly, clamped atop his sword. The huge chariot, drawn by four wild ponies that would go at any gut except trot together, swung swaying from its leather springs, and the road seemed very long.

"Are we almost there, Joe?" he asked more than once.

And the old negro riding behind him would reply stoutly, "Almost dar, Mars' Torn; almost dar."

The fog, fold on fold, shut out the beauty of the way. Lower in the wooded valley the shadows lay very thick, like dead men strewn on a battlefield. Riding, he heard the leaves fall, like the illusions of youth, like happiness, like glory, like power.

"Almost there, Joe?"

"Almost dar, Mars' Torn; almost dar."

Up the craggy way a flicker of light stabbed down through the drab-leaved tree trunks, and the chariot, turning in to the clearing amid clamorous dogs, woke the clostral silence of Greenway Court. A negro came out, beat back the dogs and let down the step, and the old man descended, leaning on Joe's arm.

Joe brought my lord his supper of venison and Bordeaux, standing behind his chair till his master was done. This was not long tonight.

My lord took up a book, but threw it down again. Then he lit his pipe and sat long silent till the fire domed blackening. Joe came in, piled pine knots on it and went shuffling out again. The hounds yawned about the hearth or whimpered softly in their dreams.

Cracking steps roused them, and they scrambled out to bay and sniff and yelp, when the negro clubbed them back.

A heavy tread stumbled up the steps. An aged mastiff, curled under the old man's chair, hunched shoulders, growling, and the baron, sitting by the dead hearth, with the ashes fallen from his pipe, turned his head.

Henry stood on the threshold, carrying Armand in his arms.

As his bearer stood, rocking, the young man stirred, opened his eyes wide on the baron and thrust down his legs. "My lord," he cried gasping, but with weakness and husky breath, "I come early to—keep—my—appointment." He took a step and lurched forward on to the floor.

Lord Fairfax stood up like a blasted tree with two dead boughs left swinging. "Great heaven! The lad! His Foy killed him?"

"Not yet," Henry answered. "No fault of his, my lord."

The baron shouted for his servants and for cloths, hot water and lily vinegar. "He must have a leech," he said.

"I will ride myself for the doctor at Ashby's Gap," Henry answered. "But I will dress the wound first." With Joe's help skins were spread on one of the couches and Armand laid thereon. Then, with a woodsman's knowledge of wounds, Henry drew his knife and cut away the clothing.

"It is not mortal?" asked the old man anxiously.

"No. But 'twas a foul lunge. Think not he was the poorest swordsman. Never was such a skill seen in the Virginias as he showed this night."

"Is it so?"

"Sir, he held that rat's life on the point of his steel. I swear to you he could have run him through a score of times as he would. They stopped the duel—soldiers from the fort—and that red devil of Dunmore's attacked him when he had thrown his weapon by and was empty handed."

"Ah!" cried the baron.

At length Henry stood up. "I am off to the Gap now. I shall not return with the doctor, since I must go on to Williamsburg tomorrow. But for safety's sake I shall pray him speed."

A struggle showed in the baron's face. No one had ever gone unheeded from his door. He kept open table at the Winchester courts, fed the poorer settlers with his own produce and would have filled the ragged hat of a beggar with guineas. One passionate hatred he had—bitter against the enemies of his king. All were alike to him, high or low. The times, growing beyond him, had put forward patriots. But, all alike, he deemed them vipers that bit the hand that fed them.

As Henry approached the door my lord was fidgeting in his chair. The hand was upon the latch when he could restrain himself no longer.

"Joe," he thundered, "fetch a stirrup cup! You may be a rebel, sir, but, blast my whips and spurs, you shall drink before you go! I could wish you were not an enemy of the king."

"Not of the king," said Henry, and smiled. "Not of the king, but of the king's rule."

A gleam of fierceness, of the uncompromising principle of his life, shot from under the old man's brows. "I hold with no disloyalty."

"I hold," said Henry in a low voice, "with my friend Colonel Washington."

"I abet no treason," flamed the old man.

Henry's eyes hid a sudden gleam of mantic humor. He stretched out the glass the negro had brought him and proffered it to his host.

"I must decline," he said, "to accept hospitality from any man on earth who has ought to say against the character of Colonel Washington."

The baron stood for a moment with his jaw dropped, then coughed. "God knows," he said, his voice shaking like a child's—"God knows I!"

But he got no further. "My dear Lord Fairfax!" exclaimed Henry, and drank the glass at a draft.

## CHAPTER IX.

IN the gray wreathed dawn Lord Dunmore, at the head of his Virginia troops, marched off with life and drum for Fort Pitt, and the buff and scarlet passed the King's Arms, where Anne peered from the window to see them off. In one of the scarlet groups she distinguished Francis Byrd. Drawing the curtains close under her chin, she put out a hand and waved to him, smiling, and he saluted her face with a flash of his sword and a wistful look as he rode by. Immediately behind the governor, near Jurrat rode Foy, and a sting of resentment made her clench her hands, with the steel in her eyes.

When they had gone she crept back into the warm bed and lay smilingly thinking. She should see Armand soon again, and he should never know what she had done. So thinking, she dropped to sleep and did not wake till the sun was high.

She breakfasted with gay spirits, insisted on riding horseback and, followed by John the Baptist, galloped off a half hour in advance of her aunt's chariot along the way to Greenway Court.

She entered. No one was in the hall, and her feet fell noiselessly in the thick buffalo robe on the floor.

She pushed open the door of the living room and then stopped, startled.

She saw a settle strewn with skins, a wave of curling brown hair pillowed on it, and under this a glimpse of a pale face turned away. There was a shaded window opposite, and light came through it whitely. A hand and wrist hung over to the floor. There was something desolate, in the silence, something appealing in the droop of that hand that brought a smart to Anne's eyes as she looked.

Suddenly she caught her breath and took quick steps forward into the room, gazing searchingly at the figure on the couch—the strong hair, setting all the baleness of the face in a shadowy frame; the blue circles under the closed lids, the young mouth, the upward sweep of the rounded chin. She began to tremble exceedingly, her lips unsteady, her great blue eyes misting, her whole face caught in a quaking terror. She had gone whiter than a moon flower.

"They were too late!" she whispered. "You fought, then? Ah, while I was so glad!"

She crunched down by the settle, her hand pressed tight against her heart, full of a joyful anguish she had never known. Something she had fought down hitherto rose in her throat and choked her at sight of this hurt, this helplessness.

At last, yielding all at once, with a little sob and a gesture of pride and longing and surrender, she bent slowly, like a swaying lily, and kissed him on the forehead.

He stirred and opened his eyes with wonder in them to see her face so near. "Mademoiselle!"

"You have been wounded?" she breathed.

He tried to rise and, failing, smiled at her. "It is a little thing. The doc-



tor has told me that. And you cure! Then it is nothing—less than nothing."

"You make light of it."

He lifted himself on one elbow and stretched out an uncertain hand toward her. "Mademoiselle," he said, "was I dreaming when you came or did—or did?"

She was on her feet now, and her eyes turned their gaze away. "No, no," she answered; "you were asleep."

"As I opened my eyes just now it seemed—as if you had—kissed me on the forehead. Was that a dream, mademoiselle?"

"It was a dream," she said hurriedly, her voice wavering.

"You kissed me?" Joy was in his look.

"No."

"Ah, mademoiselle!" He fell back on the skins.

With suddenly rosy cheeks she ran toward the door to meet the old baron entering from the hall.

There was at last a long November week while Anne was at Winchester and when she and Armand, his wound healed, rode together along the valley ways. The young Frenchman still remained a guest for the baron would hear no word of departure. He swore he should not leave him till the season opened again at Williamsburg.

The day before their return to Glad-

den Hall the ladies spent at Greenway Court. As the mid-November afternoon faded Armand and Anne sat in the rustic house, built of twisted grapevine, set where the round spur on which the lodge was built fell steeply down. A book lay on her knee.

Far away against the long shades of sapphire light the sweep of ragged, blue ridge stood listlessly. The river bottom was a violet gray reach of stain soaked grasses, hung with wreaths of trailing Virginia creeper, dabbled in the summer's blood, or as if the peaks ran down with red wine wasting.

Anne pointed where just below the river wavered like a sheet of spun silver, edged with soaked velvet.

"The Indians call it Shenando," she said, "Daughter of the Stars."

He leaned forward and lifted the little book, its binding of parchment, pale yellow, like antique ivory. "It is a tale of my own land," he said softly, "of Normandy, in the old days when the troubadours sang."

"I have not yet read it," she answered. "Tell me the story."

"It is of the son of a poor woodcutter. Telling once by his hut in the forest, he saw by chance the daughter of a king as she rode past with her cavalcade. He brought her a cup of water, and she smiled on him. So fair she was that he loved her to desperation and could not rest nor sleep from thinking of her face. He traveled far and came by night beneath her window and sang songs to her, songs delicate and beautiful, in phrases that only his great love had taught him, and when he sang he touched the strings of his own heart. The lady listened, and her tears fell down from the window in the palace wall. She was a great lady and he the lowest of the land, and in the hopelessness of his passion he sang that he was a prince of a hostile country, wooing in attire of rags the darling to whose presence he might not rightly come. His were not like the songs of the gilded courtiers that stocked her father's gate. They were more noble and true, and his love climbed upon them as if on stairs of gold and drew her heart out to him over the sill. One night she slipped out to his arms in the darkness. Then he knelt on the yellow forest leaves and told her the truth and pleaded as excuse his great love. And he would have gone from her and left her to go back alone."

"What then?" demanded Anne.

"She took his hand and kissed him and went away with him to his hut in the forest."

Both were silent a moment.

The vivid tints in the sky were paling. The river's silver dulled to mauve. The gloom, all luminous, seemed an impatient suitor stealing anxious upon the drowsy day. The day stirred, flowed again and spread out a tawny flood as a woman drops her hair under some golden lump to please a lover's whim.

"Think you," he asked then very low, "that such a love might be?"

"'Twas for love of her," she said softly.

When he spoke again she felt a thrill in his voice.

"Mademoiselle, suppose a man loves with a love that fills all the sky; that for him there was but the one woman in the world. Suppose she found that he was not what she had thought him; that the idol she had worshiped was just clay; if he stood mean and small before her world—before her—but still loving her, adoring her! If it were not a princess going to a hut in the forest, but a woman proud and—and ashamed! Could she still love him as before? Could she? Could she?"

Her eyes could not meet his burning ones.

"Monseigneur," she said, quivering, "when a woman loves, she will forgive anything—everything—in the man she loves save—"

She stopped. There was a muffled sound of horse hoofs from the clumping road.

"Save what?"

"Save lack of love for her."

The hoof beats were coming nearer. She made a desperate effort to compose herself. He had bent toward her, so near she could smell the fragrance of hazel bushes in his hair.

"Then it would not matter, she would not care!" he cried joyously. "He might be either the prince or the woodcutter, mademoiselle!"

The last shaft of the sunlight stilled and tangled on her brow. Dark loomed near. Only a gold brush was laid lightly upon the middle distance.

"If a woman loved and was loved as naught else would count, not even— even if he were despised by all the world—even— Her lips were tremulous. She felt his hand on the bench beside her suddenly touch her own.

There was a tramping behind them. Both turned to the porch, where Lord Fairfax stood leaning on Joe's arm to welcome the two riders who had just dismounted. The young man made an exclamation.

"Why," exclaimed Anne, "tis the governor himself, returned from Fort Pitt!"

As they approached, the girl crimsoning with the memory of her night errand to the Winchester fort, the earl was bending busily over the hand of Mrs. Tilston in the doorway.

"You honor my poor house with this visit," said the old man, beaming. "Anne, you know his excellency."

The governor bowed to her courtesy and set his eyes on the pale face of the figure at his side. First a low chuckle began in his throat; then he slapped his thigh.

"So that was how the land lay!" he gasped. "Not content with quarreling with my soldiers, eh? And incongruous to yet, I'll be bound!"

The baron stood staring, and Anne looked a bit frightened.

The governor reached a thick arm and prodded the young man gently in the ribs.

"Sly dog, eh?" he winked. "Tut, tut! Would you still deny us poor Virginians? Ha! then, come here! Ladies, my Lord Fairfax, it pleases me to present to you M. le Marquis de la Trou-

erie."

There should be no objection to a man smoking cigarettes if he is alone and happens to have a grudge against himself.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, July 2, 1904.

The harvesting season is late this year, but the prospects are good for a bumper crop.

The Washington Commandery trip to New Bedford on Friday of last week was a very enjoyable occasion.

Last Sunday was the hottest day of the year, but the weather since that time has been nothing to brag about.

Judge Gray of Delaware does not want the Democratic nomination, but is in favor of Cleveland. Gray hails from a small state.

It is claimed that the father of Gen. Kuroki, the victorious Japanese commander, was a Frenchman. His mother was a Japanese.

The business of the Massachusetts Electric Companies seems to be on the increase. Last week for five days the earnings increased \$31,000 over last year.

The New York ex-Mayor Van Wyck is betting on Cleveland and expects to see him nominated and elected. We think the ex-Mayor is doomed to disappointment.

Every New York steamer is to be inspected and Secretary Cortelyou has ordered the best men in the service to do the business. They are to make a thorough job of it.

The only portrait to be hung in the Convention hall of the Democracy next week is that of Thomas Jefferson. He seems to be the only Democrat that does not bring up unpleasant memories.

Rev. W. E. Chandler, former pastor of the 1st Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Vinton, former pastor of the Thames street M. E. Church have been in town this week attending the meetings of the Epworth League. While here they took occasion to visit many old friends.

The old Cleveland crowd is actively at work and notwithstanding its repeated declarations they expect to stampede the Democratic convention for him next week. That means a Bryan bolt and will probably be the end of the Democratic hopes of electing the next President.

It is said that the shows at Freebody Park this year are not up to the standard. In fact we hear much complaint about the mediocrity of the programs offered and the poor management generally. A vaudeville show to attract the people must be a good one. The people are tired of cheap stuff.

The general impression is that when the Democrats elect Judge Parker to the Presidency, Mr. Bryan will be made Ambassador to the Court of St. James. So says a Democratic exchange. That is a safe prediction to make as the Democrats will not elect Parker this year, nor any one else for that matter.

One of Bryan's friends says that the former leader is going to do all he can to defeat Parker. If he can do it in no other way he is going to aid Cleveland's nomination and then bolt and run himself as an independent. In that capacity he expects to get more votes than Cleveland. If Parker is nominated he proposes to retire to his home and do nothing.

The Springfield Republican, a magnificent Democratic paper of the most pronounced type, says of the Republican party: "It means business, spells business, is business, from its head to its heels, and works with the efficiency of a corporation and with the directness of a captain of industry." Guess you are right for once, neighbor. Try again.

The Boston Herald, a paper of Democratic proclivities says: "It is now up to the Democrats to match Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mere Democratic sneers do not count on election day. Denunciations are not lobsters. The only way the Democrats can beat this Roosevelt and Fairbanks ticket is to put up a better one against it. Will they do it?"

All interest now centres in the Democratic National Convention which is to assemble in St. Louis next week. The friends of Judge Parker claim for him 518 votes on the first ballot, which is more than a majority but not the two-thirds required to nominate in a Democratic Convention. Hearst's strength is variously estimated, but it is generally believed that he and Bryan combined will control at least one third of the delegates.

A Chicago report says J. Pierpont Morgan, J. J. Hill and other financiers are working to bring about the nomination of Judge George Gray of Delaware or Judge Judson Harmon of Ohio at St. Louis. J. F. Dickinson, of Illinois Central, who is said to be in the movement, says he favors Harmon. According to the information, it is not expected that Roosevelt will be defeated, but it is thought best to guard against a possible disturbance of the money market.

## Fourth of July.

Next Monday is the great and glorious Fourth of July, the day when both young and old Americans celebrate and make all the noise they can. It is a day when every loyal son has the right to rejoice. Many great events

have happened on that day besides the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On that day in our great Civil War, Vicksburg, the great Confederate fortress in the southwest, fell, and Grant won his title as the invincible. The combination of the three days fight at Gettysburg occurred on July 4, 1863, the same day that Vicksburg surrendered. At a much later period on July 4th, 1898, the news of the great victory over Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet, which occurred the day before in Cuban waters, reached the people of Uncle Sam's domain.

Three Presidents of the United States died on July 4. They were Adams, Jefferson and Monroe. Adams was disturbed by the ringing of the bells and booming of cannon and was asked if he knew what caused the celebration. "Oh, yes," he replied; "It is the Fourth of July, God bless it!" In the course of the day he said, "It is a glorious day!" Jefferson was breathing his last at the same moment and with almost his final breath asked if it were not the Fourth.

The earliest celebration of the Fourth of July was in 1777. The celebration was not a big one and there was not much to celebrate. We had not then succeeded in throwing off the British yoke, and in many respects, the outlook was still dark and gloomy. A year later an army order was issued adding gravity to the observance by directing "the firing of thirteen pieces of cannon." The following year, 1779, the Fourth of July took on a still more important phase, as Washington took advantage of it to grant a general pardon to all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. The last celebration of the day by the army as such took place in 1782, when the whole army formed on the banks of the Hudson on each side of the river. The signal of thirteen cannon being given at West Point, the troops deployed and formed lines, when a general feu de joie took place throughout the army.

Our nation's natal day should ever be held sacred in the memory and the patriotic lessons it teaches treasured in the hearts of all our people. Its observance should be kept alive, and to that end the blessings of liberty and the advantages of a free government should be continually instilled into the minds of the citizens, both by birth and by adoption, and especially impressed upon the youth of the land, who are soon to take their part in exercising the elective franchise.

## Free Coal and Raw Material.

Free coal has proven a tremendous disappointment, says an exchange, to the champions of free raw material. Free coal has figured not at all in fixing the American price for coal, and although the Welsh coal miners last fall offered to furnish coal this summer for the price of American bituminous we observe little anxiety on their part to sell coal at American quotations. When the strike was on and coal was bunched, it was found almost impossible to get foreign coal in adequate quantities.

The net result of the action of free coal, accordingly, has been that the tax-payers have lost probably about \$1,000,000 in duty. The taxpayers, however, have ascertained a fact which is worth to them at least \$1,000,000, that the American price is fixed, not by the foreigner but by home market, and that free raw material, so far at least as coal is concerned, has benefited the consumers of coal in this country not a dollar, but that the foreigner has got a million extra out of the American business.

For the fiscal year 1902, on Canadian coal alone, duties of \$989,911 were collected, the duty being 67 cents per ton. For the previous year duties of \$982,195 were collected. Accordingly, we have made a present of 67 cents a ton to the Canadian coal miners, and they so little appreciate the fact that they do not even stop to thank us and have not suggested reciprocity on the basis of free admission of Canadian coal, although, all the while, the Canadians and the Dominion have been talking in favor of reciprocity.

When James Gordon Bennett's yacht arrived from Europe the other day and came to Newport the persons who went aboard were astonished to see two cows. "What in the world does Mr. Bennett have cows on his yacht for?" a visitor inquired. "He does not like condensed milk," replied one of the officers, "so he carries his milk supply with him when he goes to sea. When he reaches port the cows are taken ashore and put to grass. When we sail we carry enough feed to supply the cows for a long voyage. The cows are of the finest grade and give an abundance of milk."

## Little Compton.

Another piece of new road is being constructed by the state, to extend from the west end of the section put in last fall near Great Brook, where it crosses meeting house lane, to a point north of Mrs. Burbank's residence.

It is in contemplation by the Congregational Church and society to celebrate the 200th anniversary of its organization this fall. By a recently published manual it is learned that the Congregational society has had 16 pastors, the first of whom, Rev. Richard Billings, was ordained November 30, 1704, and was last, Rev. Wilson B. Buxton, who was ordained Nov. 18, 1900. The pastorate of Mr. Billings was the longest, lasting 44 years. It was terminated by his death, Nov. 20, 1748. The pastorate of Mr. Rice was the shortest extending from Oct. 30, 1873, to June 1, 1875.

## Election of Officers.

Channing Memorial Church.  
President—Dr. Charles A. Brackett.  
Secretary—William W. Covell.  
Treasurer—Henry C. Stevens.  
Trustees for two years—Herbert W. Lull, Trustees for the year—Henry C. Stevens, Dr. Charles A. Brackett and Mrs. Frank L. Powell.

## The Relief and Arrest of Consumption in Newport.

Most of our readers already know that Newport has joined in the present widespread movement for checking the ravages of consumption by forming an Association for the Relief, Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which the president of the Board of Health, a former associate of the late Col. Waring, the famous street commissioner of New York, is also president. The Association has already in its membership many of Newport's public spirited residents, both men and women, but the subject interests every one however careless or indifferent.

The Association has received very marked encouragement during the past week, the physicians of the city having given their enthusiastic approval. The council of the Association submitted to the Newport Medical Society at its June meeting a paper upon the measures required for the arrest of tuberculosis, requesting the Society's endorsement. This was not only unanimously given, but the Medical Society voted to print the communication for general circulation; and at its own expense. It is not often that physicians thus openly and cordially work with the laity in suppressing any other than distinctly epidemic disease.

It would be well were the other towns in Newport county to officially join in this movement. In Newport from forty to fifty persons die each year from consumption, one tenth of all the deaths. In each other town from a tenth to a sixth of the mortality is from this cause, hardly a family indeed that is not sooner or later, and directly or indirectly affected.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season the furnished cottage on Haydon court, off Bath road, close to Casino side entrance, for Mrs. Sarah Marchington, to Mr. and Mrs. Caesar Sabagh.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to Frederick Christensen a lot of land on Russell avenue, known as lots seven and eight, Malbone road park.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown for a term of years, a house about to be erected by the lessors, Louis W. and Frederic Anthony on the easterly side of the North road, to Arnold Spink of Middletown. House to be ready by 1st of October.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss E. H. Murphy the upper half of her house, No. 16 Sherman street, to F. G. Sweeney.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to U. Elmer Clarke a lot of land on Russell avenue, known as lot No. 9, Malbone road park.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Dagmar Williams the lower half of her house at 12 Spring street, near Bull street, to Joseph Rousin.

William E. Brightman and George Russell have sold to the Home for Friendless Children a lot of land bounded northerly on other land of Home for Friendless Children one hundred feet (100); easterly on land of Benjamin M. Thurston one hundred thirty-five and six tenths feet (135.6); southerly on Russell avenue one hundred feet (100) and westerly on land of said William E. Brightman and George Russell and containing 15,403 square feet.

Charles H. Koehne, Jr., executor of the estate of Peter Lynch, has sold to George S. Hewitt for \$1000 the estate bounded north, 38 feet, on land of Dennis Shanahan; east, 100 feet, on land of the devisees of Peter Lynch; south, 38 feet, on East Bowers street, and west, 100 feet, on land of Edward Lennon.

Maria Lynch has transferred to George S. Hewitt her interest in the same estate and also in the estate bounded north, 27 feet, on land of Dennis Shanahan; east, 100 feet, on land of George S. Hewitt; south, 27 feet, on East Bowers street, and west, 100 feet, on the above described parcel.

George S. Hewitt has granted to Maria Lynch the second described parcel, reserving the use of the cottage nearest East Bowers street from May to October, and also a yearly grant of \$100.

William E. Brightman has rented for Patrick H. Morgan to William E. Frazer the upper tenement corner of Dearborn and Thames street.

William E. Brightman has rented for David Patt his cottage on Vernon avenue to Harry W. Porch.

## Tiverton.

Emerson F. Ash, the milk vendor, narrowly escaped serious injury Sunday. A runaway horse attached to one of Gadsby's baker's teams ran into Emerson's milk wagon. The collision occurred north of the depot, where the way is too narrow for two wagons. Mr. Ash's wagon was overturned and several glass cans of milk and cream were broken.

The opening of the new electric road from Bristol Ferry to Newport, with a ferry to Bristol, where connection is made for Providence, promises to be of great value to this section of the town, in giving a quick and cheap route to Providence. Already the travel is heavy and exceeds the expectation of the promoters. Some Tiverton people are interested in this enterprise.

Steamer Islander came near figuring in a disaster Sunday afternoon, when the storm broke on her in all its fury. The people on board, more than 600 in number, to get out of the downpour of rain, rushed to the opposite side of the boat, so that the steamer tipped considerably. For a few minutes there was a panic.

Mrs. Sarah Frances (Duffee) Manchester, a lifelong resident of Tiverton, died at her residence, on the Wednesday morning of heart trouble. Mrs. Manchester was born in Tiverton 81 years ago and was the daughter of Charles A. Duffee and a niece of the late Judge A. Duffee. She had lived in Tiverton all her life, having been born within a few rods of where she died. She was the widow of Charles Manchester, and they had two sons, Horace and Charles, both deceased, and one daughter, Miss Fanny D. Manchester, who made her home with her mother. Mrs. Manchester leaves two sisters, Miss Mary Manchester and Mrs. Lydia F. Seabury.

A number of warships are expected in the harbor in a few days, the Massachusetts and the Hartford with torpedo boats being on the way here.

## Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross southern New England, July 5 to 7, warm wave July 8 to 9, cool wave July 10 to 11, and another disturbance will reach New England about July 12, cross west of New England about July 13, cross west of New England about July 14, cross west of New England about July 15, cross west of New England about July 16, cross west of New England about July 17, cross west of New England about July 18, cross west of New England about July 19, cross west of New England about July 20, cross west of New England about July 21, cross west of New England about July 22, cross west of New England about July 23, cross west of New England about July 24, cross west of New England about July 25, cross west of New England about July 26, cross west of New England about July 27, cross west of New England about July 28, cross west of New England about July 29, cross west of New England about July 30, cross west of New England about July 31, cross west 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## TIME IS NOT RIPE IT IS SWALLOW

Japan Would Reject Offer of  
Mediation in Far East

### HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Cannot Rest on Present Laurels  
or Push Forward Without  
Commanding Strategic Base  
—Washington's Good Offices  
Ready When Request is Made

London, July 1.—The news from Washington that steps were believed to have been taken looking to mediation between Russia and Japan creates great surprise here. The British government not only has taken no part in such measures, but apparently is ignorant that they are in progress. Official opinion here is that the time is not yet ripe for any offer of mediation, but to quote a person in Premier Balfour's confidence:

"Great Britain has kept the door open for any such contingency. It is not likely that this government would be acceptable in the role of arbitrator, but it would at the right time use all its influence to urge the belligerents to accept the offer from a suitable mediator. There seems to be no reason for thinking that the government would not fill that role suitably, but Russian opinion is always a rather unknown factor."

From the highest official sources here and from the Japanese legation comes the positive statement that nothing whatever has resulted from the interviews between King Edward and Emperor William at Kiel that in any way was connected with the Russo-Japanese war. There seems to be no doubt that responsible ministers seriously warned King Edward that he must not initiate any step in that direction with his imperial nephew.

The Japanese legation, it appears, made discreet inquiries as to whether or not this advice was carried out and it is stated there that there is every reason to believe the war was not discussed at Kiel, except in the most informal way.

It is pointed out also at the Japanese legation, which is ignorant of any news concerning a movement towards mediation, that the present moment would be the most inopportune, so far as Japan is concerned, for any such step. Japan, it is maintained at the legation, must first secure some such strategic point as Liao Yang before she is in a position to maintain such advantages as she already has won in Manchuria. Without a commanding strategic base, Japanese officials here believe, their forces would be unable either to rest on their present laurels or to push forward.

Whether this is accomplished by a decisive battle or by the retirement of the Russians, the Japanese here say, mediation cannot be dreamed of until that phase of the struggle is settled one way or the other. Subsequent to the Japanese achieving or failing in this objective, it is thought that mediation may possibly be feasible, but Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, reiterates that the terms Japan was willing to accept prior to the hostilities cannot possibly be considered now.

#### Crisis Draws Nearer

London, July 1.—If the dispatch to the London Express from Liao Yang is accurate, a fight is imminent at Liao Yang. On Tuesday the Japanese were only 13 miles from that place and there was constant skirmishing between the advance guards of the two armies. General Keller has placed his forces in positions covering the town. If the Japanese in his front compose Kuroki's main army and if Kuroki has the main or a large part of the main Russian army south of Liao Yang the latter is in imminent peril of finding the Japanese astride his line of retreat before he can withdraw to the north. It may be true, as suggested in a St. Petersburg dispatch, that the Japanese movement towards Liao Yang is a diversion, not an attack in force.

The report of the taking by the Japanese of three forts southeast of Port Arthur was false. Tokio still is sending out stories of forts taken, but they are unofficial and vary with each correspondent. The scene of this alleged fighting is placed in a circle around Port Arthur from the southeast to the southwest. Probably there has been fighting somewhere on the outer defenses of Port Arthur, but the official report must be awaited before drawing any conclusions.

#### Nearly Two Thousand Slain

Tokio, July 1.—A report received from General Oku says that after the fighting at Telissu (Yafangow) on June 15, he buried 1874 Russians. The trophies taken by the Japanese at this engagement consisted of 16 guns, 40 wagons, 958 rifles and other things.

#### To Curtail Steel Output

Pittsburg, June 29.—The United States Steel corporation has decided to blow out at once 10 of its blast furnaces and will curtail production during July and August.

#### Tammany Favors Cleveland

New York, July 1.—Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany hall has come out flat-footed for Grover Cleveland for president. He says that Cleveland is the strongest candidate in the Democratic party, and that New Jersey will in all probability be the first at the convention to break the Parker line in favor of Cleveland. "In making this statement," said the Tammany leader, "I do so after a great deal of reflection. There is sentiment in politics as well as practice, and when the name of Cleveland goes before the convention there may be an entirely new story to tell."

Clergyman Named For President by Prohibitionists

### MAY DECLINE THE HONOR

Cannot Fulfill Duties Requiring  
Absence From Home While  
Wife Is In Poor Health—Broad  
Platform Is Adopted

Indianapolis, July 1.—The Prohibition party in national convention nominated Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of Pennsylvania for president and George W. Carroll of Texas for vice president. The platform was adopted without argument after a long deadlock in the resolutions committee. It was described by I. H. Ames of Oregon, secretary of the committee, as the broadest platform ever placed before the people by the party.



REV. SILAS C. SWALLOW.

In addition to the planks on the liquor question it declares the party to be in favor of international arbitration, a suffrage law based on mental and moral qualifications, uniform laws for the country and dependencies, popular election of senators, civil service extension and the initiative and referendum. The trust question was recognized by a demand for a rigid application of the principles of justice to all organizations of capital and labor. A reform of divorce laws is demanded and polygamy denounced.

General Miles put an end to the movement to nominate him for president by sending to John G. Woolley a telegram from New York asking that his name not be presented. This was considered final and the movement to Swallow was unanimous, no other name being considered.

Over \$16,000 was raised by subscription pledges from the floor of the convention, which, with \$11,000 in the treasury, will be the nucleus of the campaign fund. National Chairman Stewart and National Secretary Tate were re-elected. The Prohibition editors organized for the campaign by electing Edward Clark of Indianapolis president. The convention program closed with a mass meeting at which addresses were made by Chairman Stewart, John G. Woolley and others. Several hundred of the delegates left last night for St. Louis to visit the exposition.

#### Acceptance Uncertain

Harrisburg, July 1.—Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow's acceptance of the nomination for president by the Prohibition national convention is contingent on his wife's health. Dr. Swallow did not attend the convention, to which he was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, owing to the illness of Mrs. Swallow. He received the following telegram last night from Chairman Stewart of the Prohibition national committee: "Accept my hearty congratulations. You deserve the honor."

To this Dr. Swallow replied: "If honor referred to in your dispatch implies duties requiring my absence from home, while I highly appreciate any honor or duty that the grandest party of the age can give me, yet unless Mrs. Swallow's health greatly improves, I would be compelled to decline."

Dr. Swallow said that he had nothing further to say as to whether he will accept the nomination.

#### Missouri Democrats' Choice

Joplin, Mo., June 30.—The Democratic state convention last night elected 36 delegates to the national convention at St. Louis and endorsed Senator Francis M. Cockrell for president, instructing the delegates to support him as long as his name was before the convention.

#### Fare Considered Excessive

Boston, June 30.—The railroad commission has decided that the Haverhill and Southern New Hampshire Street Railway company must no longer charge 10 cents for carrying passengers between Haverhill and Ayer village. The mayor and aldermen of Haverhill complained that the tariff was excessive, and the board holds that the complaint is well founded.

The Maine Association of the Blind was formally organized at Waterville, the object of the association being to provide a suitable home for blind or partially blind persons in Maine, of whom there are about 1700.

During a severe thunderstorm at Chester, Vt., lightning struck the house of W. K. Barrows. A 4-year-old girl was instantly killed by the bolt. After 51 years of worship and furtherance of charitable and educational work, the Every Day church, second oldest Universalist society in Boston, closed its doors. The Every Day church has combined with the Brookline Universalist society.

Clarence Hayes, 24 years old, was drowned while bathing in the Nashua river at Nashua, N. H.

## HANGED IN EFFIGY

Judge Emmons Under the Ban  
of Hub's Patriotic Youth

Boston, July 1.—Aroused to a high pitch of indignation over what they declared to be the intention of Judge Emmons, chairman of the board of police, of attempting to prevent them from celebrating the coming Fourth of July in the good old-fashioned way, a mob of angry lads hung the police board chairman in effigy on Boylston street, nearly opposite Boylston station, last evening.

The dummy was of life size proportions and was dressed in a suit of black. A mask with long curly hair attached formed the head, while the feet were fitted to an enormous pair of old shoes. Attached to the breast of the coat was a paper placard bearing the words "Judge Emmons," while to the coattail was pinned a large sheet of paper, upon which was printed: "Pooh pooh for Judge Emmons' idea of a quiet Fourth."

The dummy hung in the full glare of the moonlight un molested for a few moments, until one of the lads shouted, "Down with Judge Emmons," and hurled a stone at the figure. The cry was taken up, the din made by the youngsters being ear-splitting, while the dummy at once became the target for a perfect avalanche of missiles of all sorts.

This performance was continued for two hours, to the delight of hundreds of passers-by, who cheered the lads on to greater efforts. The crowd was finally dispersed by the police, who cut the dummy down and carried it off.

#### Suicide of a Doctor

Burlington, Vt., June 30.—Dr. Mary Partridge of Remington came here on a visit. Yesterday afternoon she went for a drive, and when the carriage reached Red Rocks she dismissed the driver. When the latter returned to the spot half an hour later he found the dead body of Dr. Partridge, she having committed suicide by drowning. She had been in poor health for some time and it is believed to have caused temporary insanity.

#### Alleged Larceny and Forgery

Boston, July 1.—A hearing was given in the municipal court in the case of Frederick A. C. Gardner, who is charged with larceny of \$6675 from N. W. Harris & Co., and the forgery of a stock certificate in connection with a deal with Veeney & Nelson. Both concerns are Boston brokerage houses. Gardner was held for the grand jury in \$5000 on the first count of larceny and in \$2000 on the second count of forgery.

#### Milk Producers' Plans

Boston, July 1.—For president of the Boston Co-operative Milk Producers' company, which is about to be incorporated under the laws of Maine, representatives of the New England milk producers at a meeting here selected M. A. Morse of Belchertown. The corporation is to have a capital stock of \$30,000, with 5000 shares having a par value of \$6. Nearly 1000 shares have been subscribed already.

#### Disbarment Recommended

Boston, June 30.—Judge Hardy of the superior court found Preston B. Runyan, a Boston attorney, guilty of malpractice and gross conduct, and held that he should be removed from the office of attorney at law. No formal decree was made. Runyan attempted to secure \$500 from a brother attorney, in return for which he agreed to bribe the grand jury not to return an indictment against a client of the latter.

#### Padronism at Boston

Boston, June 30.—Chairman Sturgis of the schoolhouse commission said last night that he had no doubt but that padronism were reaping a rich harvest from the city through Italian laborers, especially on a certain new schoolhouse. At this place, it is declared by union leaders and others that the men, mostly illiterate, sign payrolls for \$1.75 a day, while actually receiving but 90 cents.

#### Probably Fatally Shot

Thompsonville, Conn., July 1.—Michael Collins was shot and probably fatally wounded by Pelligrino de Vito, an Italian, last night, as the result of a previous quarrel. De Vito lay in wait for Collins. Three shots took effect. De Vito fled and it is believed he is now in Massachusetts. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

#### Postal Thieving Alleged

Boston, July 1.—The federal grand jury has indicted Edward F. Shaw, postmaster at Three Rivers, for alleged embezzlement. It is alleged that his accounts showed a shortage of about \$1400. Frederick B. Withrell, a letter carrier of Northampton, was indicted for alleged larceny of letters from the mails.

#### For Shorter Day and More Pay

Bridgeport, Conn., June 30.—About 200 hands in the local freight yards of the N. Y. N. H. and H. R. R. have petitioned the officials of that railroad for a day of shorter hours and an increase in pay. The present rate is a 10-hour day at 16 cents an hour.

#### The Cleveland's New Home

North Sandwich, N. H., July 1.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and her children arrived at their new summer home here last night. Mrs. Cleveland says that the date of Mr. Cleveland's arrival is uncertain.

#### Twelve Hundred to Be Idle

Chicopee, Mass., June 30.—The Chicopee Manufacturing company, a cotton mill employing 1200 hands, will close down this evening until July 11. Poor market conditions are responsible.

#### Looms Probably Dead

Paris, July 1.—Officials interested in the search for F. K. Loomis say that they have practically abandoned hope that he will be found alive. While inquiries disclose some circumstances slightly inconsistent, they do not warrant the officials in suspecting violence.

## WASNIPANDTUCK

Yale and Harvard Freshmen's  
Contest on the Thames

### FIRST HONORS TO BLUES

Won by a Bare Half-Second in  
a Splendidly Rowed Two-Mile  
Race—Postponement of 'Varsity  
and Four-Oared Races

New London, Conn., July 1.—The thousands who journeyed to the Thames for the annual Yale-Harvard boat races saw one of the best freshmen races that has ever been rowed on any course, and then for eight hours the crowd sat in the rain and waited in vain, first for the 'varsity four-oared race, which was postponed, and finally for the big 'varsity eight-oared race.

Yale won the freshman race by half a second, or a quarter of a boat's length. For the two miles of this race the two shells zig-zagged and neither crew ever had a lead of more than a length. It was one of the most remarkable boat races in the history of intercollegiate rowing.

The postponement of the 'varsity races brought forth much criticism. Throughout the entire day there seemed to be a lack of system in the handling of the races. The freshman event was delayed for 30 minutes by one mishap after another and by the time it was finished it was impossible to put on the 'varsity four-oared race, since the 'varsity eight-oared race was scheduled for 12:30 o'clock. It could have been rowed at that hour had the officials of the day been prompt, but there was a long delay.

After the freshman eights reached the starting flags, and that was long after the time set, Harvard dragged her stakeboat, and for a quarter of an hour Referee Meikleham labored with the shells to get them lined up. Finally at the sound of the pistol the eights dashed away in splendid style. Yale showed in better form at the start than Harvard and for the first eighth of a mile had a trifle the better of it. Then the Harvard men settled down and slowly drove their boat to the front. Yale was rowing 34 and the crimson 32. Raising her stroke a point or two, Harvard reached the half-mile flag a third of a length in the lead. Over the next half-mile the boats only changed in their relative positions by one second. Harvard finished the mile in 5:09; Yale in 5:10.

Over the next half-mile the struggle was superb. Each crew raised its stroke one point. Harvard steered out of her course in order to catch better water and Yale followed her. At the 1½-mile flag the two boats were nose for nose. The time for each crew for the 1½ mile was 7:50. Just as the last half-mile flag was passed Yale began a spurt that won the race. She jumped her stroke up to 36 and began to pull ahead inch by inch.

Harvard did not make her effort until an eighth of a mile from the finish. Then her stroke went to 38, but it was too late. Yale was leading by the length of her canvas bow as the flags dipped at the finish. The two flags went down almost simultaneously and it was several minutes before the crews knew who had won. Finally the referee shouted out the name of the winner and the Yale youngsters sat up in their shell and gave the Yale cheer with "Harvard" on the end of it. Yale had won by just half a second. Yale's time was 10:20; Harvard's 10:20½.

#### BELL HAD GOOD LEAD

Nominated For Governor of Vermont on the First Ballot

Montpelier, Vt., July 1.—Charles J. Bell of Walden was nominated for governor on the first ballot by the Republican state convention here. Although the campaign conducted by the various candidates extended over three months, the delegates settled the contest in short order and completed all their business in about three hours. The only other contest in the convention was won by Charles H. Stearns, who was named for lieutenant governor on the first ballot by a vote of 358 to 317 over J. A. Mead of Rutland.

The vote for the gubernatorial nomination was: Charles J. Bell, 373; Z. S. Stanton, 181; J. A. DeBoer, 132.

For secretary of state, F. G. Fleckwood was nominated by acclamation and for state treasurer J. L. Bacon was similarly chosen. Horace F. Graham was named for state auditor without opposition.

The platform strongly endorsed President Roosevelt; recommended that the franchise conditions in the south be investigated and advised that the present liquor license law in Vermont be given a further trial.

#### COBB ON FIRST BALLOT

Choice of Republicans of Maine For the Governorship

Bangor, Me., June 30.—With five nominating speeches to hear, the Republican state convention continued for five hours. William T. Cobb of Rockland was nominated as a candidate for governor in the September election. Only one ballot was required to obtain this result, Cobb having 38 votes to spare.

An important plank inserted in the platform by the committee on resolutions declared against the present fee system for state and county officers and pledged support to the passage of a law abolishing the system in favor of fixed salaries.

The free public library of Oxford, Mass., has been made the beneficiary of a gift of \$1000 by Richard Olney of Boston, a native of Oxford, as a memorial to his father.

## To the Depositors of Mechanics Savings Bank, Providence, R. I.

To accommodate the depositors, in this vicinity, of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Providence, books of said bank may be left for exchange with the Newport Branch of the Industrial Trust Company.

J. Truman Burdick, President.  
T. A. Lawton, Vice President.  
Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer.  
H. G. Wilks, Asst. Treasurer.  
W. H. Hammett, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1818. NEWPORT, R. I.

### NOTICE!

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1896 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest. G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

## Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with  
Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY, Hecker's Buckwheat, AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR, Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our  
LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

## THIS WEEK.

Great Mark Down Sale in

Trimmed Hats

AND

Flowers,

AT

Schreier's,

143 Thames Street.

GREAT VARIETY

Children's Hats,

At Low Price.

Special Sale

This Day.

WE MAKE AND PUT UP

## AWNINGS

AND FURNISH

## Porch Shades

OF ALL KINDS.

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 Thames Street.

Discharged a Cargo of

Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.  
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

## The Nursery of a Russian Factory.

Interesting and complete is the study of working people in a great Russian factory told in Social Service by Vladimir F. Gusev, a Russian electrical engineer. He tells how the mills were founded in 1723 by Peter the Great, and how they have grown larger and larger from that time until now, when 14,000 people are employed. Among the great number of interesting things which the writer tells concerning efforts made for the benefit of working people in this factory, he says regarding the nursery:

When the parents go to work they are compelled to leave the care of their children to nurses, chiefly old women or little girls. Such care consequently causes many cases of sickness among children. In consideration of this and in order to provide for the proper care of the children of the peasant parents, the company has established a nursery where every child brought in is washed, clothed in clean clothes and fed. The establishment, besides being a direct force for good, has also the advantage that it establishes among the mothers proper principles for caring for their children. It must be added that these mothers who have nursing infants are at any time allowed to go from their work to nurse their children, which undoubtedly is a great factor in the preservation of the health of the children.

## Queer Method of Praying.

Along the sacred road of Nikko, in Japan, is an idol about which centres one of the most curious worship in the world. Upon the surface of the statue are seen little pieces of what appears to be dried paper. If you stand by the idol for a while and wait for a worshipper to come along, you will see what these bits of paper are. The devotee takes a prayer on a bit of the paper. The paper is then rolled up into a ball and hurled at the god. If it hits the face and sticks, the prayer is sure to be granted, and the pious pilgrim goes away happy. If the ball sticks to some portion of the body, the omen is not quite so propitious, and if it fails to the ground there is absolutely no hope.

Such a mode of prayer is even more curious than the praying wheels of the Buddhists, who set the wheel revolving and reel off prayers by machinery. As John E. Stoddard, the lecturer, says: "One sees, of course, numberless strange rites connected with religion in traveling about the world, but Japan is the only land I have ever visited where deities served as targets for masticated prayers."

## Unvaried Diet.

An amusing story is told of an old soldier who loved liquor better than food, and was bound to have his diet according to his taste. It was in the days when the British soldiers provided themselves with rations out of their pay. To insure the proper feeding of the men a strict inspection of the daily mess was instituted. It was found that unless this was done many soldiers would go without meat in order that they might have money to buy grog.

Donald loved whiskey, and could live very well on oatmeal. Therefore he eschewed butchery's meat. But at the daily mess it was essential that he should have meat before him.

For a long time Donald saved his money, and yet, to all appearance, lived up to requirements. When the officer went his round Donald had his mess before him. It was tripe, tripe, and tripe again for a change.

"Do you always eat tripe?" asked the inspecting officer, becoming a little suspicious.

"Always your honor," replied Donald.

The officer stuck a fork into the dish before him.

"Well, Donald," he remarked, "I never before saw tripe with buttons on it."

The meat proved to be a slice from a pair of leather breeches.

## Why?

The peculiar simplicity of the French peasant is illustrated by two incidents. A peasant went to his post-office and offered for the mail a letter which was over the weight specified for a single stamp.

"This is too heavy," said the postmaster. "You will have to put another stamp on it."

"Wh-wh-why," said the peasant, with wide-open eyes, "w-w-will another stamp make it any lighter?"

Another peasant, presiding over the municipal council of his village, gave the assembly a lecture on the lack of necessity for any more road-building.

"As for the roads which are now bad," he said, "it is no use to repair them; and as for those which are good, why do anything to them until they get bad?"

## A Tale of Two Cities.

Notwithstanding the disparity in size between Seattle and Tacoma, the rivalry in other respects between the two cities is as keen as in their earlier days, when they were young "boom towns."

A traveller, when about half way between the two cities, saw two boys fighting by the roadside. Before he could separate them one of the boys got the other down, and, after bawling the victor's face into the soft ground, sat panting but victorious as he rode him.

"What's the name o' that mountain now?" the victor demanded, in exultant tones.

"It's —" he humbly replied the vanquished lad. The effort to free his mouth from the mud and grass which the opponent had rubbed into it made the answer unintelligible to the traveller, but the victor was satisfied and let him up. — Youth's Companion.

## So Long.

With respect to the origin of the familiar parting salute, "So long," there is a suggestion that it is derived from the Norwegian "Saa laenge," a common form of farewell, equivalent in meaning to "au revoir," and pronounced like "so long," with the "g" softened.

There was a fair number of Norwegians among the settlers in America, to judge by names, and it is quite likely the phrase was picked up from them. It is in general use among the Dutch in South Africa. — London Globe.

Richard Miller, a coast guard, who has just died at South Shields, Eng., has taken part in saving 200 lives.

A woman thinks her husband is better than she wants him to think she thinks he is.

## Washington Matters.

The Past Week has been a Busy One for the President—The Terrible Steamboat Disaster—Troubles Ahead for the Builders of the Panama Canal—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1904.

The past week has been a busy if not an anxious one for the President. The near approach of the Chicago convention is bringing political matters to a climax. The platform is being thoughtfully considered, especially what shall be said about the tariff and reciprocity.

As to the Vice Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt is not bothering himself, although it is remarkable how many men profess to be anxious to dodge the nomination. The highest opinion now is that it will naturally go to Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. The "drift" is conceded to be in his direction, and if he should be shown under with votes at Chicago, he will take the compliment very kindly, even sacrificing his feelings and inclinations. The labor question in Colorado begins to loom up, and all sorts of frantic appeals come to the White House urging the President to take some decisive action. This he cannot do, of course, until called upon by the governor of Colorado. But the matter appears to be assuming national importance, and may have political effect.

In common with all citizens the President has been shocked and deeply stirred over the terrible disaster in New York. He has ordered Secretary Cortelyou to make a thorough, sharp and decisive investigation putting the blame where it belongs. The inspection of steamboats is a function of the Federal government, conducted by Federal officers. If there has been any neglect of duty, or bribery, the President wishes to know it. As he said in his speech last Saturday, at the unveiling of the Rush statue, all he asks from the subordinates of the government is "decency and efficiency." The charges are that the life-preservers on the Slocum were rotten and worthless; that the life-boats could not be lowered; that the pumps would not work; that the old steamer was but a tinder-box of wood; that there was no discipline among the crew and that the inspectors were corrupt. All these matters it is the duty of the government to investigate, and if there is inefficiency in the inspector's office in New York the world wants to know it. Another matter which the President realizes is of some gravity, is the difficulty surrounding the case of General Tynen, who has appealed to him for vindication. He has had in consultation Attorney General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou, Murray Crane and Holmes Conrad, who will doubtless suggest the reply which will be made. It is thought it may contain some surprises for Gen. Tynen.

It is extremely difficult to keep track of Secretary Cortelyou, and the promotions which he has in view. His department has absorbed so many bureaus, and work is piling up so fast, and he is so popular and in such constant demand, that he has had to resort to sandwiches and express trains, to keep up with the flood of business. A few days ago he was in New England and Canada, inspecting immigrant stations. He hurried back to this city to find that the National Republican Committee wants him in Chicago. Then came the awful disaster in New York, and the President sent him post haste to that city, to conduct the investigation. At the same time came the news of the collapse of the post master general at Chicago, with a prospect of a speedy vacancy in the cabinet, for which Mr. Cortelyou is slated. The news of the sudden giving out of Mr. Payne, in Chicago, where he is looking after postal matters, caused some excitement among those who do not know how ill he is and how long he has been declining in health. For reasons of public consideration, the exact state of his health is withheld from the public, as it was in the case of the late Senator Quay. The truth is Mr. Payne suffers from a "distressed stomach," from the "gout," from a tendency to "apoplexy," and from a general letting down of the vital powers. If Mr. Cortelyou is able to get around in time, he may fill all the openings which are waiting for him.

With few exceptions all excursion steamships plying upon the inland waters of this country, even on the Potomac from Washington to Norfolk, are mere firetraps likely at any time to be destroyed as was the Slocum in New York. A telegram from Gen. Dumont, inspector in New York, to the Department of Commerce and Labor in this city, stated that "the loss of life is something less than 200." It was known in New York, on Thursday afternoon, that 349 people had lost their lives, and enough were missing to bring the total up to a round 1,000. It is quite wonderful how some officials always try to minimize their estimates. But the investigation ordered by the President will give the public all the facts. Possibly Gen. Dumont will be asked to explain.

The Secy. of the Treasury was confident that on the 17th inst., the Commissioners of the St. Louis Fair would pay over to the United States the sum of \$150,000 as the first installment of the refunding of the \$5,000,000 loaned by the Government. On and after July 15, there must be a semi-monthly payment of \$500,000. The attendance of those who paid admissions, has thus far been very small, averaging only about 20,000 per day. The great prosperity of the country, and the fall in the price of the necessities of life, as shown by recent official reports, will undoubtedly induce many thousands to visit the Fair later in the season.

There are still those who think the building of the Panama canal will be a gigantic, if not an impossible job. Your correspondent recently met Dr. C. A. Stephens, a well-known writer in this city, who has just returned from a visit of observation to Panama. He says the Americans speak glibly of the possibility of a tide-water level canal across the Zone. In order to have a ditch 150 feet wide and 35 feet deep below the sea level, as contemplated, it will be necessary to remove 341,600,000 cubic metres of earth. If the United States should employ 20,000 laborers he says it would take 46 years and 9 days to remove this enormous mass, or until the year 1951. And he estimates the cost anywhere from 570 millions of dollars to 610 millions. The French are estimated to have lost 50,000 employees in their endeavor to dig the canal. To add to the complications there is a movement on foot by the labor unions in the United States to regulate the hours of labor and wages in the "zone." While a tide water canal at Panama may be impossible, the Government will find ways and means to construct a lock canal and govern the "zone" without any outside help.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey expect to remain in Washington until the last of June. The setting of Gen. H. C. Corbin to the Philippines just as soon as he gets through with his big Cham battles

on the Bull Run battlefield, comes as a surprise. But it is generally understood that this service in foreign parts is but a stepping stone to make him the Lieut. General of the Army. Senator Alger and wife of Mich., sail for Europe in July.

## Hasheesh is Egypt.

The Egyptian in satisfying his passion for the dream giving hasheesh seeks to bathe the English customs officers in many odd ways. At Alexandria there is a veritable museum, where are stored pianos, picture frames, blue-tint boxes, table legs, books, demijohns and refrigerators. In all these articles smugglers have stored hasheesh. Despite the vigilance of the English officials, it is estimated that not more than one-tenth of the beautiful drug imported into Egypt is discovered.

An Egyptian smoker of hasheesh is even a more helpless slave than the Chinese opium fiend. He knows that in the end he will become a madman yet he rushes toward the awful goal with unrelaxed speed. With the strange exaltation which first comes to the smoker, he feels himself floating from cloud to cloud, or lighting in the gardens of palaces, all his own; or swimming with mermaids through the opalescent depths of the sea. And when the brain grows sluggish he believes that he can woo back his fond dreams with a little more potent dose.

Most of the hasheesh which Egypt consumes comes from Greece. From the hanks of hemp seeds and the tender tops of the hemp plant the Greeks manufacture a greenish powder, whose fumes bring the ecstasy to its victims. The profits of those who successfully smuggle the drug into the ancient land of the Pharaohs are tremendous. Outside of Egypt hasheesh sells for 50 cents a pound. In the country adjoining the Nile it costs as much as \$5.

Not long ago a great number of table legs were loaded on a wharf at Alexandria, consigned to an interior point. In unloading the legs into a Nile skiff, a stevedore chanced to break one in two. Before long he was dancing about, stretching his arms over his head, lifting his feet as high as his waist with every step, and muttering: "Let me have hell, too. I am ruler of heaven; why should not my domain include hell also?"

On examination it was found that about half of the table legs were hollow, and were filled with the green dust of hasheesh, and the stevedore had helped himself liberally from the storehouse he had discovered.

There is hardly an article of commerce on which the hasheesh smuggler does not levy in trying to "run" the custom office. The backs of pianos have been stripped off to reveal packages of hasheesh tucked away in various parts of the case so carefully that one might play a Beethoven symphony without the slightest hint that the instrument was drugged.

Jugs formerly found a favorite purveyor of the smuggler's hasheesh. They were made with double sides so that they were in reality narrow bottles enclosed within wide flanged earthen sides. The neck of the bottle was the neck of the jug, so that the pulling out the cork one might pour out true liquor yet, on cracking the jug, one could find the packages of the hasheesh stowed away between the outer and inner walls.

## Sampling the Goods.

He carried a long, slim leather case, and was evidently from out of town. Looking about him somewhat uncertainly in one of the large city music stores, he asked for a certain book of airs. It was placed before him. He opened it at the first page, produced an antiquated flute, and began to play softly, turning leaf after leaf with careful fingers as each piece was finished.

The shop assistants, much amused at first, grew weary of the monotonous droug, and one of them stepped up to him and said:

"Do you think the book will suit you sir?"

The old man lowered the flute, and looking over it in evident surprise, replied in a tone of gentle reproach, "How can I tell, young man, when I haven't played near half the tunes?" Then he placidly turned another page.

## Charging the Jury.

It sometimes happened during the era of "Reconstruction" in South Carolina that the quondam slave was promoted above his former master. So it happened that Pompey Smash, a coal black negro, became a "Trial Justice."

It was not long before Pompey had a case before him. When the jury arose and began moving toward the adjoining room for consultation one of the lawyers interposed and said, "May I please your honor, you have not charged the jury."

Whereupon Pompey gathered up himself, and with all possible dignity said:

"Gen'men of dis jury, as dis is de first time I have had you befo' me, I ch'arge each one of you one dollar and a half."

## Influenced by a Bell.

The Church of St. Nicaise in the city of Rheims is surrounded with pillars. When a certain bell in the tower is rung the top of one pillar sways to the extent of seven inches on each side, although the base is immovable, and the stones are so firmly cemented as to seem like a solid piece of masonry. Notwithstanding that each of the four bells is about the same distance from the trembling pillar, none of the others has the slightest effect on it.

## Proof Positive.

A lady very fond of cats and a man devoted to dogs fell into a controversy over the merits of those animals. In the midst of it the lady said:

"So you really think that dogs sometimes possess more intelligence than their masters?"

"Certainly. I've got one myself that does!"

Poisoning by white of egg has been reported by J. R. Clemens in a boy of fourteen months. The addition of the white of an egg to his usual milk diet caused him to be suddenly seized with an attack of nettle-rash, with greatly swollen face and ears and alarming collapse. Injections of strychnine seemed to rescue him from death. A repetition of the milk and egg meal brought a similar attack few days later, a third attack followed the eating of custard, and after eating gingerbread in which two eggs had been used the child's feet became extremely swollen and covered with purple spots.

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y.  
From Correspondent New York State Grange

## AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

The Grange interested in the Education of Boys From the Farm.

A very important question is this: "How can we best inoculate the whole school system with the spirit and the knowledge essential to land culture?" One answer to this question many believe to be in the establishment of agricultural high schools, and, if we mistake not, Minnesota is setting the example in this line of work. According to the New York Tribune, what is wanted is such a modification of our common school system that it shall point toward the farm rather than from it. There really is no innate difficulty in making botany and entomology, agricultural chemistry and elementary geology parts of the school course. Nor is there any reason whatever why a common school education shall not take in the study of birds and their value to the fruit grower. Geography and mathematics do not seem to us any more important studies than those we have named; nor are they any more adapted to the class of pupils found in our common schools. We believe it is true that every child is a born naturalist. He studies nature by instinct. The chief problem is how to provide a class of teachers better equipped to instruct in nature study.

In Alabama it has been determined to have an agricultural school for each congressional district. Several counties thus come together to sustain special schools for teaching the science and art of agriculture. The Tribune is of the opinion that this comes pretty near the solution of the problem, and it seems far wiser to create congressional high schools for the distinct purpose of agriculture than to add annexes to a number of small colleges that are struggling for an existence.

The course was to cover three winters of six months each, leaving the student on the farm during the six crop months. It is said that 82 per cent of the pupils remain in agricultural pursuits, while not less than 70 per cent go directly back to the home farm—go back qualified to be interested in farm work and to engage in it with success. One-third of the course of study pertains to those sciences that are closely related to agriculture, one-third to the art and science of agriculture itself, and the remaining one-third covers the usual high school course.

These Are the Subjects Suggested by the National Lecturer.

May.—What are the relative merits from cultivation and fertilization derived by growing crops?

June.—Can improvement be made in the present method of marketing crops?

July.—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of the affairs of his political party?

August.—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of the affairs of state or nation?

September.—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of local affairs, including churches, schools and roads?

October.—What constitutes the essential features inside the ideal home?

November.—What are required as the outside attractions of the ideal home?

December.—What should the different members of the family contribute to an ideal home?

There are many ways of developing an interest in the grange in these topics, but we know of none better than to have a short paper assigned to be read as an introduction to the discussion, and let this be followed by a "question box," the questions having been carefully prepared beforehand and assigned and to be of such a nature as to bring out all phases of the subject under consideration.

## The Dominion Grange.

Dominion grange, Canada, at the annual session held recently, elected as master for 1904 Henry Grose. A feature of the session was the address of Master Jubel Robinson, M. P., who retires after twenty-one years of service. He dealt chiefly with the tariff and trusts and spoke strongly in favor of rural free mail delivery and the taxation of railways.

Strong Grange County.

The Androscoggin county Pomona grange of Maine has a large membership. At the annual meeting this year the membership was reported to be 2,636. Maine ranks third in membership in the United States, and over one-tenth of its membership is located in Androscoggin county. There are nearly 4,500 Patrons in that county.

The New York state grange began May 1 to issue a monthly lecturers' bulletin for the benefit of subordinate grange lecturers. It is edited by Frank Shepard of Lawrenceville, N. Y., lecturer of the state grange.

Has your grange ever had a fair? If not, why not? You will be surprised at the amount of stuff one little grange can get together if it tries hard.

Grange headquarters at the St. Louis exposition will be open from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 and will probably be in the Administration building.

Where you find a well organized and efficient degree team there you will find the degree work rendered most impressively.

A poor line fence often makes bad neighbors.

Build a good road, and you will want another.

When He Gets It.

Visitor.—Does mamma give you anything for being a good boy? Tommy.—No, mum; she gives it to me when I ain't.

Plenty of Trials.

Sillicus.—Life is full of trials. Cynthia.—Yes, but there are not half enough convictions. —Philadelphia Record.

## French Republic (Property).

## Gentlemen, Read This:

Do you know the difference between genuine "Vichy" and so-called Vichy is spurious? Did it ever occur to you that the only "Genuine Vichy" (known since 1840) could only be purchased in BOTTLES? That Spurious labeled Vichy is Not Vichy? That the only genuine is "Vichy Celestins"?

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## QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

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Patience.—Oh, I had some of the school

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song.

"Oh, you were singing? I thought

you were giving a class yell!" —Yonkers

Statesman.

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